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Annual Report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year ending 31st March, 1950.

1. *Committee of Management*—The Managing Committee of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, unfortunately continued to remain suspended throughout the year under review.

2. *Administration*—The office of the President was held by me throughout the year except from 20th April to 19th October, 1949, when I was on leave and Sri S. S. Hasan, I.C.S., officiated for me. Sri M. M. Nagar, M.A., U.P.E.S., worked as Curator and Secretary throughout.

Following the recommendations of the Museums Re-organisation Committee, Government were pleased to sanction two permanent posts of clerks in the scale of Rs.60—3—90—4—110 under G. O. no. A (2) | 1958 (a) | XV—2140-1947, dated August 1, 1949, for the Museum. A temporary post of Bhishti in the scale of Rs.25— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30 was also sanctioned under G. O. no. A-2 | 3543 | XV—976-1948, dated August 11, 1949, which was subsequently made permanent under G. O. no. A (2) | 337 | XV—976-1948, dated April 26, 1950. Government were also pleased to declare the Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, as the appointing authority in respect of inferior Government servants in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

To enlist public co-operation in the management and development of museums and in order that the museum movement may be broad-based, Government, during the year, were pleased to set up a central organisation called the 'U. P. Museums Advisory Board'. The primary function of this Board is to plan and co-ordinate the activities of all the museums in the Province. It consists of 21 members and includes representatives of the universities, local bodies, educational institutions, legislatures and technical and industrial experts. Sri Nagar, the Curator, has been appointed to work as Secretary of this Board in addition to his own duties. In this capacity he has organised his new office and taken all necessary steps to run it smoothly and efficiently.

3. *Finances—A—Expenditure*—Government grant for the year amounting to Rs.47,095 was spent on various heads as under—

(1) *Pay of Officers—*

Curator	Rs. 3,880
Total ..	3,880

(2) *Pay of Establishment—*

Superior	5,100
Inferior	7,215
Leave salary	917
Total ..	13,232

(3) *Allowances and Honoraria—*

Travelling Allowance	2,450
Dearness Allowance	7,775
City Compensatory Allowance	551
Other Allowances	27
Total ..	10,803

(4) *Contingencies—*

Acquisition and preservation of specimens ..	9,766
Formation of Ethnographic Court ..	150
Library, Cases and Furniture ..	2,595
Contingencies Non-contract ..	3,300
Contingencies Contract ..	3,399
Total ..	19,219
GRAND TOTAL ..	47,125

B—The Income derived from the sale of books, coins, estampages of inscriptions, photographs, etc., amounted to Rs.559 and was credited into Lucknow Treasury under the heads, "XXXVI—Miscellaneous—Museum Receipts", "XLV—Printing and Stationery" and "XLVI—Miscellaneous—Treasure Trove."

4. *Working of the Museum*—Due attention was paid to the general upkeep and maintenance of various galleries in both the Lal Baradari and Kaisarbagh buildings. In the Numismatic Section large wooden cabinets complete with perforated trays, were fitted inside the Chubb and Godrej safes for arranging the gold coins of the Gupta, Pathan and Mughal Emperors. Besides twelve small wooden cabinets were purchased for displaying separately copper coins of various autonomous states (*gana rajya*) which existed in Aryavartta from the earliest times to 4th century A.D. Three Godrej Steel Almirahs were also purchased for keeping other miscellaneous coins in the Coin Room.

In the Natural History Section some of the specimens such as lion, giraffe, antelope, python attacking the deer etc. which

were thoroughly cleaned and polished. Besides a large number of birds were re-arranged in scientific order.

In the Ethnographic Section 25 objects including some fine examples of Nepalese bronzes so far kept in reserve collection, were put on show and provided with suitable labels.

In the Archaeological Section fifty terracottas and a dozen stone heads were selected from the reserve collection and brought to the exhibition galleries after mounting them on wooden pedestals and providing them with bi-lingual labels. Considerable improvement was also effected in the arrangement and display of seals and sealings and a big showcase was provided entirely for their exhibition.

As usual several parties of students from local and outside educational institutions visited the museum for study. They were taken round in the Archaeological Section by the Custodian and in the Lal Baradari by the Museum and Gallery Assistants. Distinguished visitors and scholars of repute were, however, shown round by the Curator himself.

To propagate the study of archaeology sets of electroplated casts of coins, estampages of inscriptions and photographs of important antiquities were lent to the historical exhibitions held by the District Board at Rae Bareilly and by St. Andrew's College at Gorakhpur. Besides, a few selected original art objects consisting of coins, sculptures, terracottas and paintings were lent to the Lucknow University for the Art Exhibition organized on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

Facsimiles of important inscriptions and electroplated casts of coins were supplied to the Patna and Allahabad Universities; Tilakdhari College, Jaunpur; D. B. M. School, Baghawanpur, Tahsil Mogha, district Ferozepur; and to the District Inspector of Schools, Etawah, for the Educational Museum there. To create and arouse public interest in the museum antiquities, photographs of important exhibits were supplied to S. A. V. Intermediate College, Bharthana (Etawah); Sri P. Bandopadhyaya, Delhi, and Sri M. R. Majumdar, Baroda. Besides, a large-sized photoprint of Akbar's portrait, prepared by Sri Sharda Prasad, a living artist of great repute, was supplied to the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for inclusion in the documentary exhibition proposed to be held at the UNESCO conference. Under orders of the State Government the Provincial Museum agreed to give away on permanent loan to the National Museum of India, New Delhi, the seven

sculptures which were originally sent in 1947 to the Indian Art Exhibition held at Burlington House, London, and later on retained at the Government House Exhibition, New Delhi.

During the year the Curator inspected the ancient site of Khukhundu in Deoria district and recommended Government to sanction Rs.2,000 for the protection and preservation of that important site. Government were pleased to accept his recommendations and placed the amount at the disposal of the District Magistrate, Deoria, who was asked to take up the work in consultation with the Curator, Sri M. M. Nagar. A detailed report on the work done at Khukhundu was also prepared by the Curator and submitted to Government.

At the instance of the State Government the Curator inspected the District Museum at Budaun and the Barkhandi Museum at Shivagarh (district Rae Bareli) and submitted to Government detailed reports on them along with his recommendations for their development.

Sri Nagar was further asked by Government to visit the ancient site of Ahichchhatra in Bareilly district and study the monuments, specially a mud wall profusely studded with bones, which were excavated there by the Archaeological Survey of India.

The Curator represented the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, on the Arts Conference convened by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, at Calcutta, for creating a National Cultural Trust to foster and develop the art and culture of the country. The Curator also attended as an official delegate, the twelfth session of the Indian History Conference, the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India and of Museums Association of India, held at Cuttack and participated in their proceedings and deliberations. He visited the ancient sites and monuments of Puri and Bhuvaneshwara and made their critical study.

Under G. O. no. F. 5-4/49-A.I., dated June 30, 1949, the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, were pleased to appoint Sri Nagar as one of their Regional Advisers for examining and recommending the purchase of art objects available in Uttar Pradesh for acquisition by the National Museum of India. The Curator was also appointed during the year a member of the District Educational Museum, Etawah.

The Short Guide-Book to Natural History Section of the Museum, prepared by the Curator two years ago, has now been published and its copies are available for sale at the museum

counter. The publication was a long-felt need of the public and has proved of great benefit to visitors desirous of knowing about zoological specimens in a short time without going much into their details or technicalities. Towards the close of the year the Curator, under orders of the Hon'ble Minister for Education, prepared a booklet on 'the progress and working of the museums in Uttar Pradesh' for circulation amongst the members of the legislature with a view to apprise them of the working of our museums.

Besides examining a large number of coins offered for sale by the public, the Curator, as Honorary Secretary of the U. P. Coin Committee deciphered 654 coins found as treasure trove in the Province and forwarded his recommendations to Government for their acquisition and distribution to various institutions. A detailed report on the working of the U. P. Coin Committee is incorporated in paragraph 7 of the report.

During the year acquisitions to different sections were as under:

Archaeology	163
Numismatics	600
Natural History	1
Ethnography	57
Picture Gallery	9
Total	830

5. *Archaeology*.—The antiquities under this section were augmented by the addition of 163 antiquities. The most valuable of these, however, is an extremely beautiful sculpture of the Jaina patriarch Ajitanatha (Plate I) which has been acclaimed by eminent scholars to be of great artistic merit and of considerable significance for the elucidation of Jaina art and iconography. It belongs to Gupta period *circa* 6th century A.D. and forms a welcome addition to our existing collection. Another remarkable acquisition consists of a railing pillar (Pl. II) belonging to Gandhara school, which depicts a *Salabhanjika*. It is said to have been found from an ancient site in Rawalpindi but was purchased at Mathura. A Vishnu image in *viratarupa*, which though fragmentary, proclaims a high standard of art of the Kushana period and is another noteworthy item of acquisition. Mention may also be made of an image of Buddha which evinces effective and superior workmanship characteristic of the Mathura artists.

About 80 terracottas of different schools and periods of Indian history emanating from the ancient sites of Rajghat, Mathura, Kosam, Bhita, Masaon, Kopia, Mati, Kudarkota, etc. were added to the collection. These offer extensive and interesting

material for the study of various problems connected with the social, cultural and religious history of our country. The most important amongst these is a terracotta plaque depicting a lady holding a lotus flower in her right hand. The figure wears an elaborate head-gear embossed with jewels and lotus rosettes. It reminds us of the Yakshi figures portrayed on the railing of the Bharhut Stupa and is remarkable for its excellent workmanship combined with richness of expression. It hails from village Tarhi (Basti district) and comes as a present from Srimati Durgawati Tripathi of Basti. Another terracotta figure remarkable for its novel representation is the bust of a Mother Goddess found in the same district. It shows a seated female giving suck to a child (Plate III). Two more children are shown crawling on her arms and probably sucking her body. This representation of the Goddess as Universal Mother is very novel and hitherto unknown in plastic art. The object belongs to circa first century B.C. and is made of baked clay with red slip over it. It is said to have originated from Kopia and has been presented by Pt. Amaranath Shukla, B.A., LL.B.—an ardent archaeologist of Basti. Amongst other terracottas remarkable for their fine modelling and richness of expression, mention may be made of: a Shiva head from Rajghat, a mould depicting a lady in graceful pose from Bhita and a plaque showing a lady from Mathura.

But by far the most important archaeological discovery of the year was of the remains of an ancient glass factory at the ancient site of Kopia, 31 miles from Basti *via* Khalilabad. Here extensive ruins on the bank of an old bed of the river Ami (Anoma) are found. One of these mounds appears to have been the manufacturing centre of glass beads and glass bangles. This has yielded specimens of glass in various stages of manufacture, pieces of glass bangles, numerous specimens of beads and fragmentary crucibles etc. These relics were discovered by Sri M. M. Nagar, Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, with the help of Sri Amarnath Shukla of Basti, and are at present under his close examination. When studied and assessed properly the material from the ancient site of Kopia is likely to throw flood of new and valuable light on the history and technique of glass-making in ancient India. In addition to these more than a thousand ancient beads made of glass, carnelion, agate, amethyst, sapphire and other semi-precious stones, discovered from various ancient sites were also added thus rendering the bead-collection of the Provincial Museum as one of the best and strongest in India now.

6. *Numismatic.*—The year was singularly fruitful in the acquisition of ancient coins and as many as 600 coins, consisting of 22 gold, 467 silver, 1 brass and 110 copper, were added to the

Provincial Coin Cabinet. The most important acquisition of the year was a big hoard of 440 silver punch-marked coins which was obtained by purchase from Mathura. The coins are the standard Karshapana of 32 rattis weight and represent the earliest silver coinage of India being assignable to 5th—6th century B.C. They are a valuable addition to the already rich collection of punch-marked series of the Provincial Museum Coin Cabinet. Some Mitra coins of Panchala and Magha coins of Kaushambi were also obtained during the year. These throw valuable light on the early history of India and give us the names of some new kings so far unknown to history. Besides, a number of copper coins of the Kushana Emperors having figures of Sun, Moon, Fire, Siva, etc. were also added to. The most noteworthy of these is a coin of Emperor Huvishka showing on the obverse king seated on an elephant with bow and arrow in his hands—a device so far unknown in Kushana coinage. It was found in a Treasure Trove lot and has since been presented to Provincial Coin Cabinet by the U. P. Government.

In the Gupta series the most remarkable achievement was the acquisition of a very rare and unique gold coin of Emperor Kumaragupta I (Pl. IVa) of Asvamedha type. It shows on the obverse a horse standing before a sacrificial post and on the reverse his chief queen holding a pin, towel and water-pot. So far four specimens of this type of coin were known, which were all preserved in the British Museum. The Provincial Museum, Lucknow is now the first to acquire this singularly important coin in this country and put it on show for the general public. Another remarkable acquisition was a gold coin of horseman type of Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (Pl. IVb) showing on the reverse Goddess Lakshmi standing—a device absolutely new as yet. Other notable coins acquired in this series were: (a) a battle-axe type of Maharaja Samudragupta and (b) a lion-slayer type of Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (Pl. IVc) having on its reverse Goddess Durga seated on a lion walking to left—both showing peculiarities so far not met with on the existing coin types. Mention may also be made of a brass coin of archer type of Kumaragupta I which is the only specimen of a Gupta coin of this monarch so far known in this metal. In the mediaeval series three gold coins of the Kalachuri kings—Prithvideva and Varmmadeva were added to.

7. *Report on the working of the Uttar Pradesh Coin Committee.*—There was no change in the personnel of the Coin Committee during the year. It consisted of (1) Dr. Panna Lall, M.A., D.LITT., (2) Dr. A. S. Altekar, M.A., LL.B., D.LITT., (3) Rai

Bahadur Sri Prapag Dayal, (Retd. Curator) and (4) Sri M. M. Nagar, M.A., U.P.E.S., *Secretary*.

The following five hoards of treasure trove coins found in the State, were disposed of during the year:—

Report No.	District	Class of coins	Metal	No. of coins
1. Kanpur		Mughal Emperors	Silver	80
2. Basti		Pathan Kings	Silver	100
3. Jhansi		Mughal Emperors	Silver	182
4. Naini Tal		Mughal and Durrani kings	Silver	291
5. Faizabad		Kalachuri dynasty	Gold	1
			Total	654

These hoards consisted of 1 gold and 653 silver coins and included issues of the Kalachuri, the Pathan, the Mughal and the Durrani kings. All these coins were identified and recommended for acquisition and distribution according to Treasure Trove Rules amongst various institutions mentioned in Appendix B. 51 coins were acquired for the Coin Cabinet of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. 395 were recommended for distribution to other institutions and 208 were taken for sale at the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

One gold coin of Virasinghadeva, a scion of Kalachuri dynasty, who ruled over Aryavartta during the 11th century A.D., which emanated from village Sotahni, Police Station Ayodhya, district Faizabad, being unrepresented, has been acquired for the Coin Cabinet of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Amongst the silver issues one coin (no. 56) of Mughal Emperor Jehangir, bearing the mint *Islamabad* and date 1022-*Aban*, found in the hoard of 80 silver coins from Kanpur district, is unique and has been acquired for the Provincial Coin Cabinet. A coin (no. 114) of Shah Alam II found in the hoard of 182 silver coins from Jhansi district, is remarkable on account of its date 1188 written as VV. This coin along with three others (nos. 13, 14 and 19) which go to fill up gaps in our collection, have been acquired for the Provincial Museum. Forty-five more coins from the hoard of 291 silver coins from Naini Tal district, bearing such dates and mint names as were wanting in the Provincial Coin Cabinet, have further been acquired.

During the year 41 coins were received from Government for sale thus making the total of coins in hand in the year 610. 281 were sold to the public for Rs.198.

8. *Natural History*.—One specimen of a panther was received from the Prince of Wales Zoological Gardens, Lucknow. Its head was mounted locally and put on show.

9. *Ethnography*.—57 objects detailed in Appendix A were added to this section. Most important of these is a beautiful brass Lamp Stand or *Dipastambha* (50.26) representing a fine example of Nepalese art of circa 18th century A.D. It is surmounted by an image of the Buddhist God *Vighnantaka* standing on Ganesha. The deity has four hands in which he holds clockwise: a sheath, a bowl, a purse and a sword. Ganesha has also four hands in which he is holding clockwise: *Parasu*, *Modaka*, flower and rosary. Another remarkable object is a brass image of goddess Ambika (49.227) seated in *lalitasana*. She holds in her right hand a bunch of flowers. The left leg of the goddess rests on her vehicle-lion. The image has an ornamental aureol the back of which bears an inscription of V.S.1472-1415 A.D. In the armoury section one Bhujali and some old flints, lock guns and pistols which were received as present from the District Magistrate, Lucknow, form valuable acquisitions. A few old swords which came as a present from the Principal, Lal Bagh Girls School, Lucknow, also deserve mention. Towards the close of the year a representative set of 23 objects (listed under no. 50.29|1-23) consisting of images, terracottas, herbs, religious symbols and utensils, etc. collected from the mountaneous region of Tibet, was purchased for the Museum. This goes a long way to supplement the rich collection of Tibetan antiquities purchased last year.

10. *Picture Gallery*.—Nine Tibetan banner-paintings (*Thanakas*) were purchased for this section. Of these a panel (49.259) representing Goddess Kali dancing on a demon and a banner (49.257) depicting Padmapani Bodhisattva seated on a cushion decorated with full-blown lotus, deserve special mention. Both these paintings are nearly 300 years old and vividly show the influence of Indian Art or the art of Tibet during the mediaeval period. Two banner paintings (49.262-63) showing Buddha in earth-touching attitude *bhumisparshamudra* and surrounded by 108 miniature Buddhas in various poses also call for attention on account of their simple delineation combined with richness of expression.

11. *Library*.—In addition to the subscribed periodicals and journals many new books were added to the Reference Library. Of these the most important are:

Shri Aurobindo.—The Significance of Indian Art.

Coomaraswamy, A. K. and *Horner*, I. B.—The Living Thoughts of Gautama Buddha.

Law, Bimala Charan—On the Chronicles of Ceylon.

Hunter, G. R.—The Script of Harappa and Mohenjodaro and its connection with other scripts.

Tric Gill—Art.

Rawlinson, H. G.—India.

Lowenfield—Creative and Mental Growth.

William Cohn—Illustrations of Indian Art.

Akshayakumari, Devi—A Biographical Dictionary of Puranic Personages.

Salim Ali—Indian Hill Birds.

Keith, A. B.—History of Sanskrit Literature.

Nariman, G. K.—Literary History of Sanskrit Buddhism.

Emily Carr—Her Paintings and Sketches.

Helen Rubssow—Art of Russia.

Gladstone, W. T.—Essays on Mughal Art.

Pranavananda, Swamy—Kailas-Manasarovara.

12. *Interpretation and Research Work.*—The Curator, Sri Nagar, was mostly occupied in studying and interpreting the antiquities acquired during the year. He also devoted himself to the classification and scientific study of the rich collection of tribal coins housed in the Museum and assessing their historical importance. Detailed articles embodying the researches made thereon were prepared by him and contributed to the Journal of the Numismatic Society of India under the caption "Some New and Rare Coins from Kaushambi."

Sri Nagar also studied and systematized the rich archaeological material acquired by him from Kopia and published the results of his studies in various research journals. These together with small notes contributed to the columns of the leading dailies as well as popular Hindi Magazines of the Province aroused considerable interest amongst the scholars and the general public and led a large number of them to visit the museum and obtain first hand information about these rare and valuable objects. He sent a portion of the Kopia glass beads to the Director, Central Glass Institute, Calcutta, for analysing their composition and colour. The result of latter's scientific investigation is eagerly awaited as it is likely to throw valuable light on the technique of making and colouring glass in ancient India.

To reveal the ancient glories of our motherland as evinced by the art treasures in the State Museum, the Curator delivered four broad-cast talks during the year at the invitation of

the Station Director, All-India Radio, Lucknow Station. These talks were on various interesting and popular topics such as "History through coins—Gupta period", "Archaeological Discovery in Kopia", "Indian Mural Paintings" and "Indian Architecture". Amplified versions of these talks were also contributed to various Hindi magazines in order to educate a wider circle of the public.

In addition to the above Sri Nagar prepared the following other articles and contributed them to the journals mentioned against them:

- (a) New Kings of Kaushambi—Shiksha.
- (b) Some Jaina Sculpture in Lucknow Museum—Shiksha.
- (c) Kopia—Hon'ble Dr. Sampurnananda Commemoration Volume, Banaras.
- (d) A Rare Coin of Kumaragupta I—Hon'ble Dr. Sampurnananda Commemoration Volume, Kalpi.
- (e) Jaina Sculptures from Rajghat—Chanda Bai Commemoration Volume, Arrah.
- (f) A Peep into the Mammal Gallery, Provincial Museum, Lucknow—Prani Shastra, Lucknow.
- (g) A Peep into Bird Gallery, Provincial Museum, Lucknow—Prani Shastra, Lucknow.

Towards the close of the year under orders of the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Sri Nagar compiled and published a Booklet on the "Progress and working of the museums in Uttar Pradesh" for the information of the members of the upper and lower houses of the legislature.

13. *Visitors*—The number of visitors during the year was 2,94,273 as against 2,93,165 of the past year, the daily average being 806. The highest number being on Ganga Ashnan Day was 18,697. Visitors to the Archaeological Section numbered 36,192. During the year under review His Excellency Sri Bidhu Shekhar Malik, Governor of United Provinces, was gracious enough to pay a visit to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, and was taken round by the Curator. His Excellency was very much impressed with the rich collection and was pleased to record the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:

"The Provincial Museum has a very valuable collection of old coins, paintings, pottery and other things. I was very interested in all that I saw. The Curator, Mr. M. M. Nagar, seems to have real enthusiasm for his work".

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Other distinguished visitors who graced the museum by their visits, were: Hon'ble Dr. Sampurnanandji, D.LITT., Minister for Education, U. P., Dr. A. S. Altekar, D.LITT., Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Patna University, Patna; His Excellency Sri Noury Esfandiary, Iranian Ambassador in India; His Lordship Sri H. J. Kania, Chief Justice of India and Dr. K. C. Garde, I.M. & S., Poona.

14. *General*—Sri M. M. Nagar, the Curator, was out in camp for about ten weeks during the year. He attended the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Museum, Faizabad. His visits to Banaras, Azamgarh, Basti and Mathura districts were very fruitful in the acquisition of a number of coins, sculptures terracottas, seals and other archaeological material mentioned in the report. He accompanied Dr. Atma Ram, Director, Central Glass Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta, to Kopia—the site of the ancient glass factory—and discussed with him various problems connected with the technique of glass making in ancient India. He attended the session of Indian History Congress as also the meetings of the Numismatic Society and Museum Association of India at Cuttack.

Sri Nagar has been appointed Secretary of the Uttar Pradesh Museums Advisory Board and has taken charge of his new office amidst his heavy pre-occupations. Sri Nagar has as usual shown great enthusiasm for his work and I cannot do better than close this report by repeating my deep appreciation of his hard work which has resulted in the development of the Provincial Museum of which he is the very life and soul.

S. S. L. DAR, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and President,

Provincial Museum,

Lucknow.

November 20, 1950.

APPENDIX A

List of exhibits acquired for the Provincial Museum, Lucknow,
during the year 1949-50.

Regis- ter number	Description	Locality	Source
ARCHAEOLOGY			
49-129	Terracotta head (ht. 4") of a human figure wearing a turban like head dress. It was nicely modelled but now corroded.	Kopia Distt. Besti	Acquired by the Curator.
49-130	Mutilated terracotta head (ht. 3") of a human figure.	Do.	Do.
49-131	Terracotta human head (ht. 4") with a tenon. On the forehead appears a beaded fillet.	Do.	Do.
49-132	Terracotta head (ht. 3") of a female figure. Hair parted in the middle and tied with a fillet. A few locks of hair are hanging on the cheeks. There is a prominent punched mark indicating tilaka on the forehead.	Do.	Do.
49-133	Heads of terracotta human figures. All modelled.	Do.	Do.
49-134	Terracotta head (ht. 4 1/2") of a female figure with hair combed back and tied with a fillet. Circular ear-ring in left ear Modelled.	Do.	Do.
49-135	Terracotta head (ht. 5") of a female figure with a tenon. Hair tied with a fillet. Ears abnormally elongated.	Do.	Do.
49-136	Terracotta head (ht. 3 1/2") of a human figure. Traces of red paint still visible.	Do.	Do.
49-137	Terracotta head (ht. 6 1/2") of a female figure partially broken.	Do.	Do.
49-138	Terracotta head (ht. 5 1/2") of a human figure. Much mutilated.	Do.	Do.
49-139	Terracotta head (ht. 3") of a male figure wearing a turban. Made of black clay. Probably Mauryan.	Do.	Do.
49-140	Terracotta palque (ht. 4 1/2") showing a female figure standing with hands akimbo. Sunga.	Do.	Do.
49-141	Terracotta human figure (ht. 3") with aquiline nose. Primitive.	Do.	Do.
49-142	Terracotta bust (ht. 2") of a human figure as above.	Do.	Do.
49-143	Terracotta heads of human figures badly corroded.	Do.	Do.
49-144	Fragment (length 4") of a terracotta cult object (?)	Do.	Do.

Register number	Description	Locality	Source
49-145	Terracotta toy animal probably cow.	Kepia, Distt. Basti	Acquired by the Curator.
49-146	Terracotta toy animal.	Do.	Do.
49-147	Glass finds of various shapes and weights.	Do.	Do.
49-148	Terracotta human head (ht. 5") with crown-like head dress. Kushana	Ghosi Distt. Azamgarh	Do.
49-149	Terracotta human head (ht. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") with a crest on the fore head. All modelled. Archaic.	Do.	Do.
49-150	Mutilated terracotta human head (ht. 3") Originally painted red.	Do.	Do.
49-151	Terracotta head (ht. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") of a male figure pressed out of mould. The figure wears circular ear-rings and a crown.	Do.	Do.
49-152	Terracotta human head (ht. 2") with curly hair.	Do.	Do.
49-153	Terracotta face of a human figure (ht. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Modelled.	Do.	Do.
49-154	Modelled head (ht. 3") of a terracotta male figure wearing conical cap. Probably Iranian. 2nd Century B. C.	Do.	Do.
49-155	Mutilated toy animal.	Do.	Do.
49-156	Lid of some earthen pot.	Do.	Do.
49-157	Pottery of some earthen jar with mica sticking inside.	Do.	Do.
49-158	Torso of a terracotta female figure (ht. 6") probably use as cult object. Archaic.	Do.	Do.
49-159	A lot of white stone chips.	Do.	Do.
49-160	Glass beads of various shapes and sizes.	Kopia Distt. Basti	Do.
49-161	Terracotta head (ht. 6") of a female figure. The eyes are incised and pierced, the mouth wide-open and the cheeks full. hair combed back. The face is nicely modelled. Kushana.	Do.	Do.
49-162	As No. 49-161 but hair parted in the middle.	Do.	Do.
49-163	Terracotta head (ht. 4") of a female figure. Hair combed back. Tilaka mark on the fore-head. Ears and nose mutilated. Kushana.	Do.	Do.
49-164	Terracotta head (ht. 4") of a human figure. Face nicely modelled. It had an applique. Kushana.	Do.	Do.

Register number	Description	Locality	Source
49-165	Terracotta head (ht. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") of a human figure, hair combed back and tied with a fillet. Ears mutilated.	Kopia Distt. Basti.	Acquired by the Curator.
49-166	Terracotta head (ht. 4") now much mutilated.	Do.	Do.
49-167	Terracotta head (ht. 2") of a male figure wearing a turban. Black Clay. Mauryan.	Do.	Do.
49-168	Terracotta human head (ht. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") Much corroded.	Do.	Do.
49-169	Terracotta male head (ht. 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ") broken above the eye brows.	Do.	Do.
49-170	Terracotta human head (ht. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") Hair combed back.	Do.	Do.
49-171	Terracotta head (ht. 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ") of a human figure. Very crude.	Do.	Do.
49-172	Terracotta human head (ht. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") with a tenon. Left ear gone.	Do.	Do.
49-173	Terracotta toy elephant (ht. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") with a rider partly broken.	Do.	Do.
49-174	Terracotta toy bull (ht. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	Do.	Do.
49-175	Lower portion of a terracotta human figure (ht. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") with a beaded girdle.	Do.	Do.
49-176	Fragment of a terracotta toy animal (length 4")	Do.	Do.
49-177	Fragments of terracotta cult objects (ht. 3 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3")	Do.	Do.
49-179	Lid of an earthen jar.	Do.	Do.
49-180	Fragments of an earthen jar.	Do.	Do.
49-181	Hand of a terracotta human figure	Do.	Do.
49-182	Shoulder of a terracotta human figure.	Do.	Do.
49-183	Torso of a terracotta female figure (ht. 9") probably mother goddess with three children. One of the children is sucking milk while the remaining two are trying to get on her shoulders. Heavy circular ear-rings, applique necklace and bracelets are the only ornaments the deity is putting on. It bears a fine reddish polish throughout. Circa 1st Century A. D.	Do.	Presented by Pandit Amar Nath Shukla of Basti

Regis- ter number	Description	Locality	Source
49—184	CLAY sealing:— Obv. Crescent in the upper field. Below a horizontal line appears the legend लिस्वामी Rev. Three words are visible देवप्र, राय and समवि [ल] ?	Banaras	Purchased
49—185	CLAY sealing:— Obv. नन्दिस्य (Gupta period)	Do.	Do.
49—186	Clay sealing having an animal and the legend in Gupta script. सागरन् [.....] म्	Do.	Do.
49—187	Clay sealing having a seated bull and the legend ध्रुवभदकस in characters of about 4th Century A.D.	Do.	Do.
49—188	Clay sealing containing on the Obv. Fire altar and the legend भूभरस्य Rev. An indistinct object and worn out legend.	Do.	Do.
49—189	Clay sealing containing above a spear, a trident and a battle axe. Below is inscribed the name of the owner आमात्य वीर दत्तस्य ✓	Do.	Do.
49—190	Clay sealing bearing an indistinct object and two letters दम्	Do.	Do.
49—191	Clay sealing having on the Obv. seated bull above and भीमदेव below. Rev. Indistinct object and the name चन्द्र प्रभ	Do.	Do.
49—192	Clay sealing much worn out.	Do.	Do.
49—193	Clay sealing having on the Obv. A male figure. Below the letters which can be read as दत्त Rev. Some symbols and the legend धमिस	Do.	Do.
49—194	Clay sealing having on the Obv. An indistinct symbol and the word दत्त Rev. As above legend reading as व [वि] ष्णद [दे] व	Do.	Do.
49—195	Clay sealing having the legend बपुहस Below a horse standing.	Do.	Do.

Register number	Description	Locality	Source
49-196	Clay sealing having on the Obv. crescent Rev. A fan-tailed peacock	Banaras.	Purchased.
49-197	Clay sealing bearing a male figur	Do.	Do.
49-198	As above. The deity portrayed is a male figure standing in आलीढ मुद्रा With the right raised over head.	Do.	Do.
49-198 (a)	One coin mould	..	Do.
49-199	Stone pillar (3"X10") showing the Jaina Tirthankara Ajitanatha standing in कायात्सर्ग मुद्रा On the pedestal appears his लाछन the elephants standing face to face. Gupta period.	Do.	Do.
49-200	A collection of 988 beads	..	Do.
49-201	A collection of beads from Kopia	Kopia Distt.	Acquired by
49-202	Bust of a terracotta (ht. 5") female figure. The eyes are incised and pierced. The mouth is wide open. Heavy circular earrings and appli- que necklace are the ornaments adorning the figure. All modelled.	Basti. Do.	the Curator. Do.
49-203	Terracotta human head (ht. 4"). The hair are combed back and tied with a fillet. All modelled.	Do.	Do.
49-204	Terracotta head (ht. 4") of a female figure with a tenon. The hair are combed pack. The eyes and mouth are incised.	Do.	Do.
49-205	Terracotta human head mutilated (ht. 4").	Do.	Do.
49-206	Terracotta head (ht. 3") of a male figure. All mutilated.	Do.	Do.
49-207	Terracotta head (ht. 2") of a male figure with moustaches and a turban.	Do.	Do.
49-208	Right foot of some terracotta figure (length 4").	Do.	Do.
49-209	Beak of a terracotta toy bird (ht. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	Do.	Do.
49-210	Fragments of a terracotta cult object (length 4 "X3")	Do.	Do.
49-211-12	Terracotta toy objects	Do.	Do.
49-213	Terracotta head (ht. 5") of a female figure wearing pendent on the fore- head. All modelled.	Basti	Presented by Pt. Amarnath Shukla of Basti.

Regis- tor number	Description	Locality	Source
49-214	Terracotta human head (ht. 4") Eyes incised and pierced. The mustaches and beard have been shown by lines.	Basti.	Presented by Pt. Amar nath Shukla of Basti
49-215	Terracotta human head (ht. 3½") originally painted white.	Do.	Do.
49-216	Terracotta head (ht. 3") of a female figure. All modelled.	Do.	Do.
49-217	Terracotta bust (ht. 3") of a female figure with hair decorated in tears. Gupta period.	Do.	Do.
49-218	Torso of a male figure (ht. 3") wear- ing long coat. Left hand akimbo while the right is suspended.	Do.	Do.
49-219	Terracotta modelled head (ht. 3") of a human figure. Hair tied with a fillet.	Do.	Do.
49-220	Terracotta bust (ht. 2½") of a human figure with hair arranged in the foil curls.	Do.	Do.
49-221	Terracotta head (ht. 4½") of a human figure. Very crude.	Do.	Do.
49-222	Terracotta head (ht. 3½") of a human figure. Much corroded.	Do.	Do.
49-223	Terracotta cult object (ht. 8")	Do.	Do.
49-224	Brick panel (9"X6½") with feoral designs.	Do.	Do.
49-225	Stone panel (2'5"X6") showing a female figure standing under a tree with her left hand akimbo. She holds a bunch of flowers in her right hand. Gandhara School.	Mathura.	Purchased.
49-226	Bone pieces.	Whichchitra Distt. Bareilly	Acquired by the Curator.
49-227(a)	15 beads.	Bhita, Distt. Allahabad.	Do.
49-228	Bust of a female figure (ht. 3") much corroded.	Do.	Do.
49-229	Bust of a mother Goddess figure (ht. 2½") with bird's face. Hands gone.	Do.	Do.
49-230	Face of a female figure (ht. 1½").	Do.	Do.

Register number	Description	Locality	Source
49-231	Head of a female figure (ht. 2") with hair arranged in honey comb style. Corroded. Gupta period.	Bhita, Distt. Allahabad.	Acquired by the Curator.
49-232	Head of a female figure (ht. 4"). Eyes slit and pierced.	Do.	Do.
49-233	Stone head (ht. 3") of a male figure decorated with crown like head-dress.	Do.	Do.
49-234	Torso of a female figure probably Gupta	Kosam, Distt. Allahabad	
49-235	Head of a female figure (ht. 2½") with halo over it. Hair done in a knot above.	Do.	Do.
49-236	Human head (ht. 3") much worn out.	Do.	Do.
49-237	Miniature of a human figure (ht. 2")	Do.	Do.
49-238	A crude human face (ht. 2").	Do.	Do.
49-239	Human head (ht. 1") with hair done in a knot. Gupta.	Do.	Do.
49-240	Torso of a human figure (ht. 3").	Do.	Do.
49-240	Feet of a terracotta human figure (2", 1½", 2½").	Do.	Do.
49-242	Water spout (2") ending in crocodile's mouth.	Do.	Do.
49-243	Pottery pieces (S. 2½").	Do.	Do.
49-244	Terracotta disc meant as wheel (Diam. 2") of some toy cart.	Do.	Do.
49-245	Fragment of a terracotta ball.	Do.	Do.
49-246	Terracotta toy animals (Size 4½" 5½", 2½", 3", 3", 4", 3½", 3", 3½", 5", 2", 4½", 2½", 1½", and 2"). All mutilated.	Do.	Do.
49-247	Fragment of a stone slab (6½" X 6") showing eight handed male figure. Only the right four hands are preserved. The deity wears a crown, necklace and earrings. Portion below the waist is gone. Kushana period. The statue represents Vishnu in Virat-rupa.	Do.	Do.
49-248	Stone umbrella (Diam. 9½") decorated of the design of a full blown lotus. Kushana period.		

Regis- ter number	Description	Locality	Source
49-249	Terracotta plaque (ht. 6") showing a female figure standing. Her right hand rests over the head of a boy standing near her feet with folded hands. Sunga period.	Mathura.	Purchased.
49-250	Stone head (ht. 2") with hair parted in the middle and done in curls. Late Kushana.	Do.	Do.
49-251	Terracotta plaque (ht. 5") showing a female standing Sunga Period.	Do.	Do.
49-252	Terracotta mother Goddess (ht. 4½") Face moulded, rest of the body modelled. Hands and portion below naval are gone. Late Mauryan period.	Do.	Do.
49-253	Terracotta plaque (ht. 5") in two fragments showing a female standing cross legged. She is supporting her head with her raised right hand. Early Kushana.	Do.	Do.
49-254	Terracotta plaque (ht. 3") showing a male and a female figure standing side by side. Early Kushana.	Do.	Do.
49-255	Terracotta mother Goddess (ht. 4½"). Face moulded, rest of the body applique. Late Mauryan.	Do.	Do.
50-3	Terracotta human head (ht. 5½") Hair combed back. Modelled. Kushana Period.	..	Presented by Srimati Durga Wati Tripathi
50-4	Terracotta head (5½" X 4") of a human figure with crown like head-dress.	..	of Basti. Do.
50-5	Terracotta plaque showing a standing female figure. Sunga Period.	..	Do.
50-6	Cylindrical terracotta head (Length 2½").
50-7	Terracotta head (4½" X 3½") of a human figure. Eyes incised and pierced. Kushana.	Gorakhpur.	Purchased.
50-8	Human head (3½" X 3") with tapering nose, big eyes, full cheeks and broad mouth. Kushana.	Do.	Do.
50-9	Terracotta head 2½" X 3") of a male figure. Modelled.	Do.	Do.
50-10	Fragment of a terracotta plaque (2" X 3") showing the lower portion of a female figure on either side a lion standing. Sunga.	Do.	Do.

Register number	Description	Locality	Source
50—11	Fragment of a terracotta of plaque (2" X 2½") showing the upper portion of a male figure. Much corroded.	Gorakhpur	purchased.
50—12	Terracotta head (ht. 8") of some deity halo from inside	Kanauj	Do.
50—13	Stone head of a male figure remarkable for its coiffure. The all hair are arranged in paralleled crescent. Gupta	Do.	Do.
50—14	Fragment of a sculpture (ht. 6") showing a female head. The hair are arranged in honey comb style. Gupta Period.	Do.	Do.
50—15	Stone head (8½" X 3½") of some sculpture holding Akshamala. Early Mediaeval Period.	Do.	Do.
50—16	Fragment of some big stone sculpture (5" X 5") showing the head of an attendant. Early Mediaeval Period.	Do.	Do.
50—17	Terracotta figure (ht. 4") of a seated Yaksha holding a male figure in hands. Mathura School.	Do.	Do.
50—18	Terracotta male figure (ht. 2") standing with a club like object in his hands. Mathura School.	Do.	Do.
50—19	Terracotta mother Goddess (ht. 4") with birds face. Archaic.	Do.	Do.
50—20	Bust of a terracotta mother. Goddess (ht. 3"). Face moulded Her hair are decorated with flowers. Mauryan period. Material black clay	Do.	Do.
50—21	One copper seal (Dia. 3½") of Maharaja Govind Chandradeva. Evidently it was attached to some copper plate. It bears the figure of Garuda above and conch below. Between the two is written the name of the King which is partially damaged and reads as Srimad Govind..... Devah. The characters belong to Nagri script of the 12th Century A. D.	Do.	Do.
50—22	A collection of 224 beads	Mathura	Do.
50—23	Buddha seated cross legged (7½" X 5½") on throne in abhaya mudra. A circular halo appears over his head. Kushna Period.	Do	Do

Regis- ter number	Description	Locality	Source
50—24	End of a frieze stone (9½" X 8") showing Gaja Lakshmi seated with a full blown lotus in her left hand. Her right hand is in abhaya mudra, to the left side of the deity three male figures are standing with folded hands. Kushana Period.	Mathura	Purchases
50—25	Terracotta plaque (ht. 5") showing a female standing with a full blown lotus in her hand. Sunga Period.		Do.
NUMISMATICS			
10526—28	Three copper coins	U. P.	Presented by U. P. Government.
10555—58	Four gold coins	Bombay Pre- sidency.	Presented by Bombay Govt. through Bombay Branch Royal Asi- atic Society.
10635—37	Three silver coins		
10565—67	Three gold coins	C. P.	Presented by C. P. Govt. through Director of Industries.
10568—70	Four silver coins		
10582	One silver coin	Basti Distt.	Presented by Sri A. L. Shukla of Basti.
1058358	Three copper coins		
1061—17	Four silver mundy coins		Presented by Saiy. Sajid Husain, Raja of Kutwara, Distt Kheri.
10529—54	15 gold, 455 silver, 1 brass, and 114 copper coins.	U. P.	Purchased.
10559—64			
10572—80			
10586—613			
10618—34			
ETHNOGRAPHY			
49—227	Brass image of Ambika (ht. 5½") seated in lalitasana. She holds in her hand a bunch of flowers. The left leg of the Goddess rests on her vehicle lion. The image has an ornamental back which is inscribed. It is dated in V. S. 1472 which is equivalent to 1415 A. D.	Benaras.	Purchased.
490-264—72	Nine obsolete flint guns.		Presented by the Distt. Magistrate, Lucknow.
49—273-766	Four obsolete flint lock guns (small.)		Do.

Regis- ter number-	Description	Locality	Source
49-277-80	Four obsolete flint pistols. (Nos. 49-264-80 belonged to Syed. Ahmad Mahdi, Late Taluqdar of Pirpur).		Presented by the Distt. Magistrate. Lucknow.
49-281	One barrel of rifle marked with Urdu language.	..	Do
49-282	One Bhujali with case. The case is covered with some golden pieces of tin.	Lalbagh, Lucknow	Do
49.283	Four old swords.		Presented by the Principal Lalbagh, Girl's School, Lucknow
50-1	Six soap stone images. Modern Art.	Calcutta	Purchased.
50-2	One cannon ball	Bithoor Kanpur	Presented by Sri Sita Ram Raidas, Bithur Kalan, Kanpur.
50-26	Lamp—stand or dipadana (ht.) surmounted by an image of Vighnantaka standing on Ganesha. The deity has four hands in which he holds clock-wise a sheath, a bowl, a purse and a sword. Ganesha has also four hands in which he is holding clock-wise Parasu, Modaka, flower and rosary. The whole thing is a beautiful work of Nepalese Art and dates back to about 18th cen- tury A. D.	..	Purchased.
50-27	Siva standing (ht. 4½") in terrific pose flames coming out of his head. The statuette is a work of folk art and is carved in the round. About 100 years old.	..	Do
50-28	Water spout or Aftaba decorated with silver designs (ht. 9½"). About 100 years old	..	Do
50-29	A collection of Himalayan antiqu- ities as under:	Titetan & Himayalan regions.	Purchased from Swami Pranava- nanda of Almora.
	1. Porang		
	2. Pakpur		
	3. A set of five bronze cups		
	4. A set of seven bronze cups		
	5. A set of seven bronze cups		
	6. Chhorten Mould		
	7. Crystals from Tiepgyi		
	8. Three silver rings		
	9. Iron seal		
	10. Artistic Sword with case		
	11. Sadhu's bag		
	12. Shakya Thubba.		
	13. Cheuresing		

Regis- ter number.	Description	Locality	Source
	14. Avalokitesvara		
	15. Shakya Thubba		
	16. Chhakdor		
	17. Lot of a terracottas of Nalanda School		
	18. Mandel		
	19. Nagya (double drum)		
	20. Cymbals Derga make)		
	21. Small dorja		
	22. Elephant tusk ring for hair		
	23. Jee (a short precious stone)		
PICTURE GALLERY			
49-256	Tibetan banner or Thanaka (24"X17") on which is painted a goddess seated cross legged on a full blown lotus. Her hands are drawn up and hold a full blown lotus and a noose. Below are shown two tutelary deities one of which is Keli. 300 years old.	..	Purchased.
49-257	Tibetan banner or Thanaka (27"X17") showing Padmapani Bodhisattva seated on a full blown lotus cushion. Above Dhyani Buddha. About 300 years old.	..	Do.
49-258	Tibetan banner or Thanaka (28"X22") showing Bodhisattva preaching a sermon to Lamas or disciples. Above are shown two tutelary deities and below the scene of a monastery. About 300 years old.	-	Do.
49-259	Tibetan banner of Thanaka (19"X15") showing Goddess Kali dancing on a demon. The mundamala of the Goddess is noteworthy. On four corners are shown replica of the Goddess. About 33 years old.	..	Do.
49-260	Tibetan banner or Thanaka (28"X22") showing Buddha in Bhumisparshamudra earth cat- ching attitude. The lord is surrounded by 84 other Buddhas in various poses. Below is shown some mhapursha addressing a gathering. About 200 years old.	..	Do.
49-261	Tibetan banner or Thanaka (28"X20") showing as above.	..	Do.
42-262	Tibetan banner or Thanaka (27"X18") showing Buddha in Bhumisparshamudra earth catching attitude. The Lord is surrounded by 108 other Budd- has in various poses. About 200 years old.	..	Do
49-263	As no. 49-263 above (27"X18")	..	Do
50-30	Painting of Devachan of Chepagme (Tibetan banner).	..	Do

APPENDIX B

Treasure trove coins recommended for acquisition and distribution according to treasure trove rules amongst the following institutions during 1949-50:

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>No. of Coins.</i>
Lucknow Museum	51
Calcutta Museum	29
Madras Museum	5
Bombay Museum	29
Nagpur Museum	52
Patna Museum	69
Gauhati (Assam) Museum	3
Ajmer Museum	32
Allahabad University	29
Banaras University	70
Calcutta R. A. S.	8
Ashutosh (Calcutta) Museum	18
Jodhpur	51
Sale	208
Total ..	654

APPENDIX C

Statement showing the number of visitors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending March 31, 1950.

Month	Number of visitors		
	Kaisarbagh Archaeologi- cal Section	Lalbaradari Building	Pardanashin Ladies
April 1949	2,792	35,576	935
May "	8,654	27,885	980
June "	2,857	30,915	1,962
July "	2,779	26,795	1,283
August "	2,576	29,799	2,246
Sept. "	2,932	25,835	3,442
Oct. "	2,289	25,799	898
Novr. "	2,745	23,615	755
Decr. "	2,513	12,415	1,235
Jany. 1950	2,712	13,713	1,415
Feb'y. "	2,513	12,819	1,318
March "	2,130	11,858	780
Total ...	36,492	277,042	17,249

a



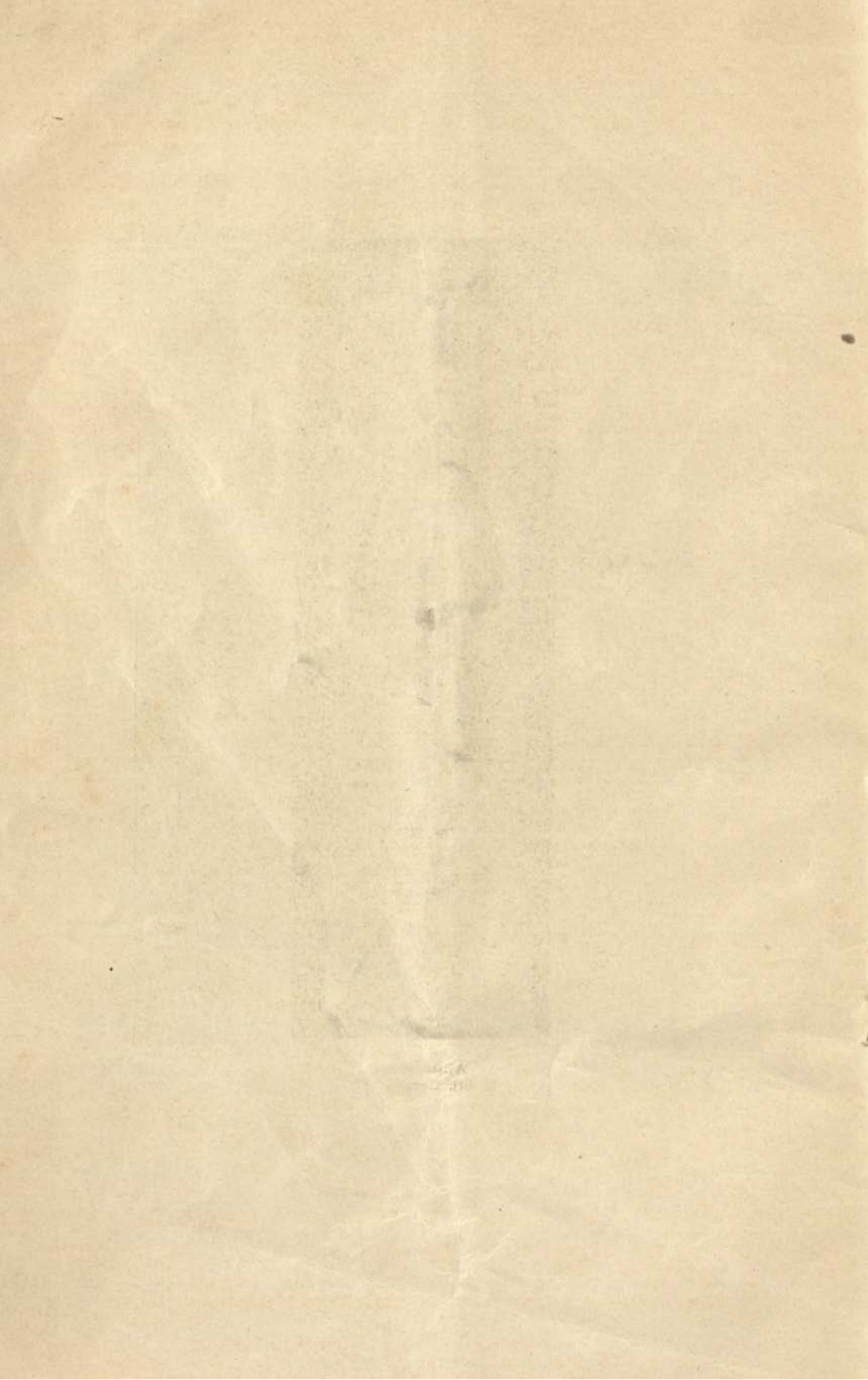
b



c

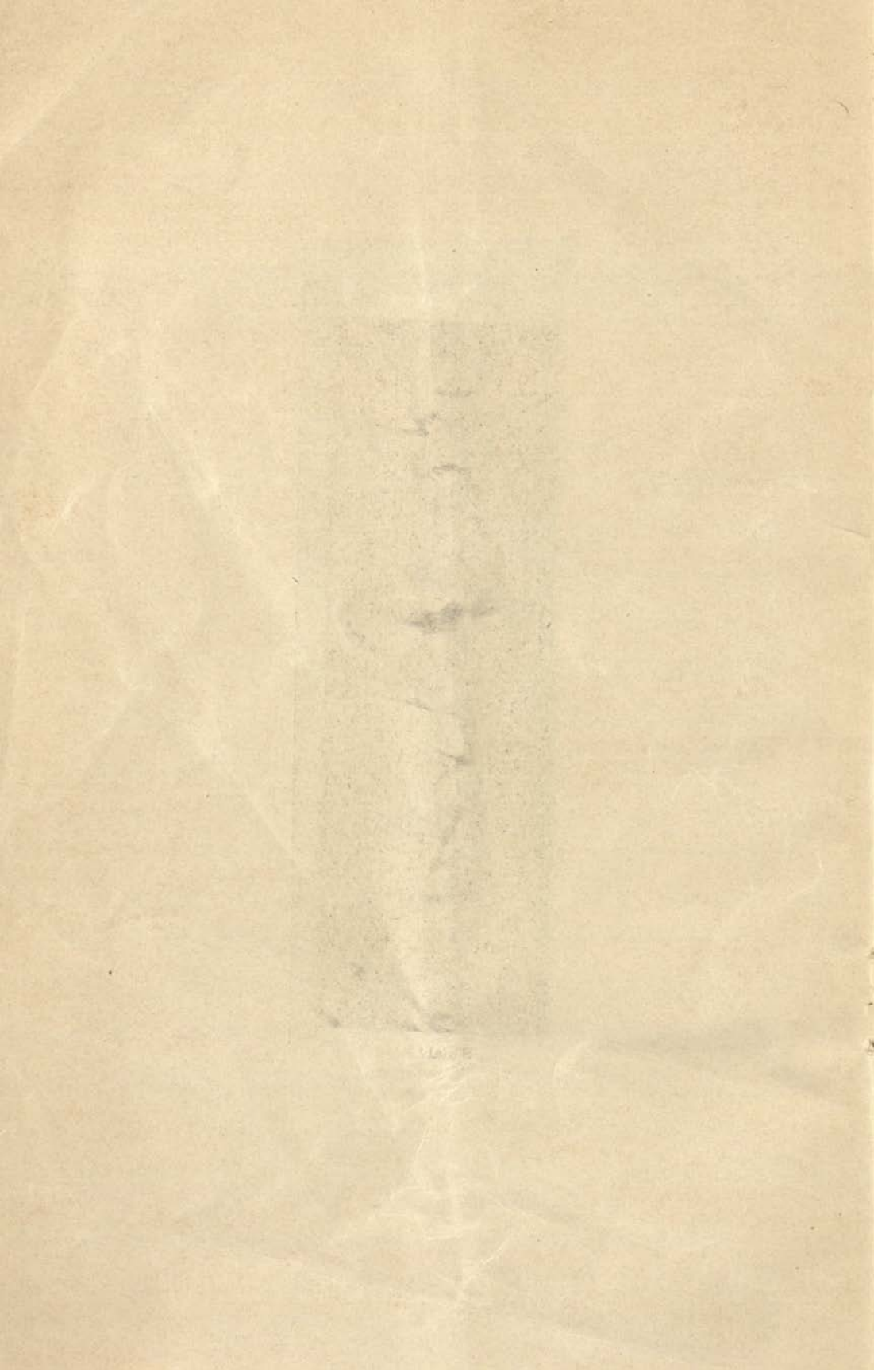


- (a) Ashwamedha type—Kumaragupta I
(b) Horseman type—Chandragupta II
(c) Lion-slayer type—Chandragupta II



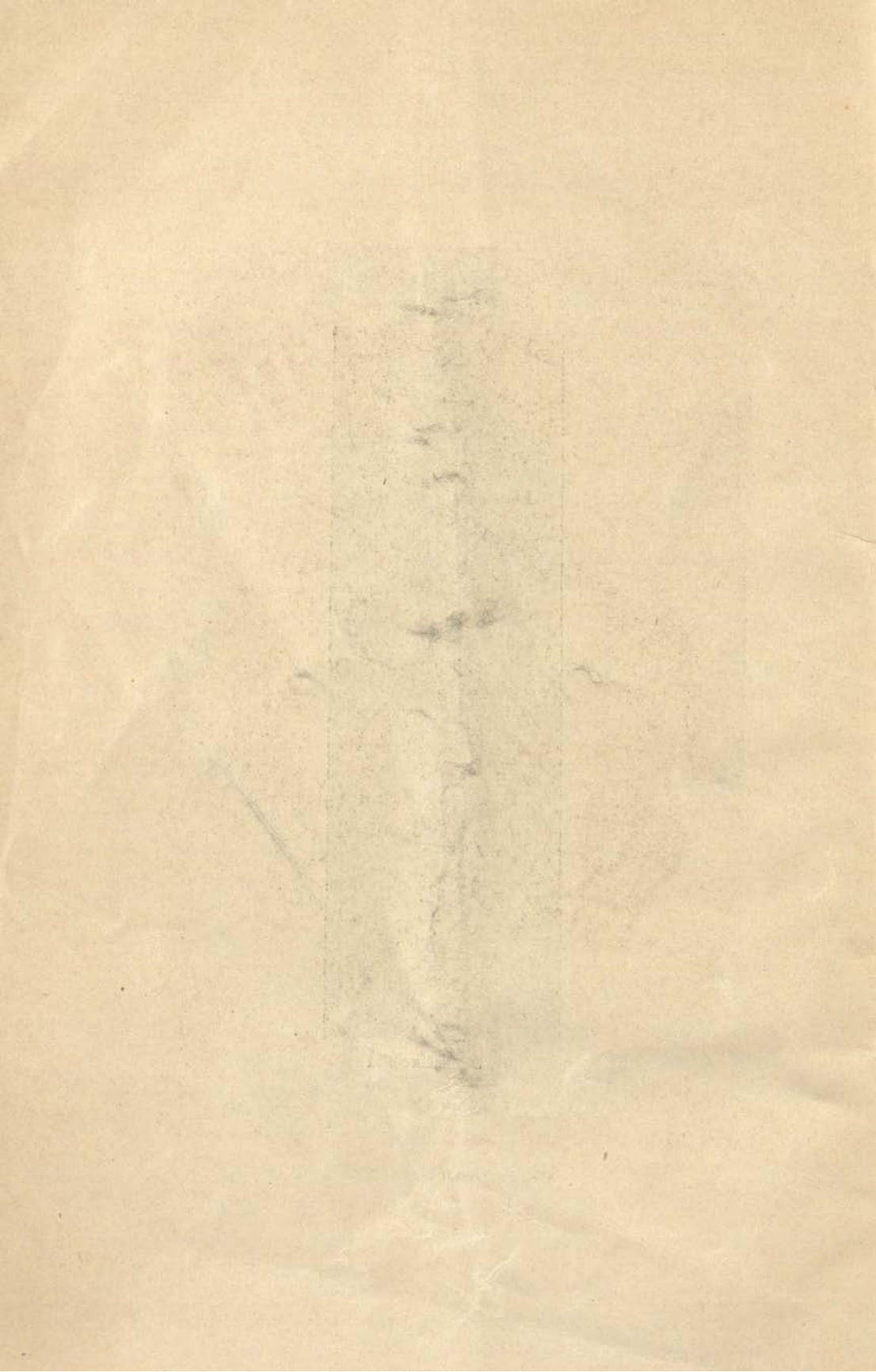


Ajitanatha
C. 6th Cen. A. D.



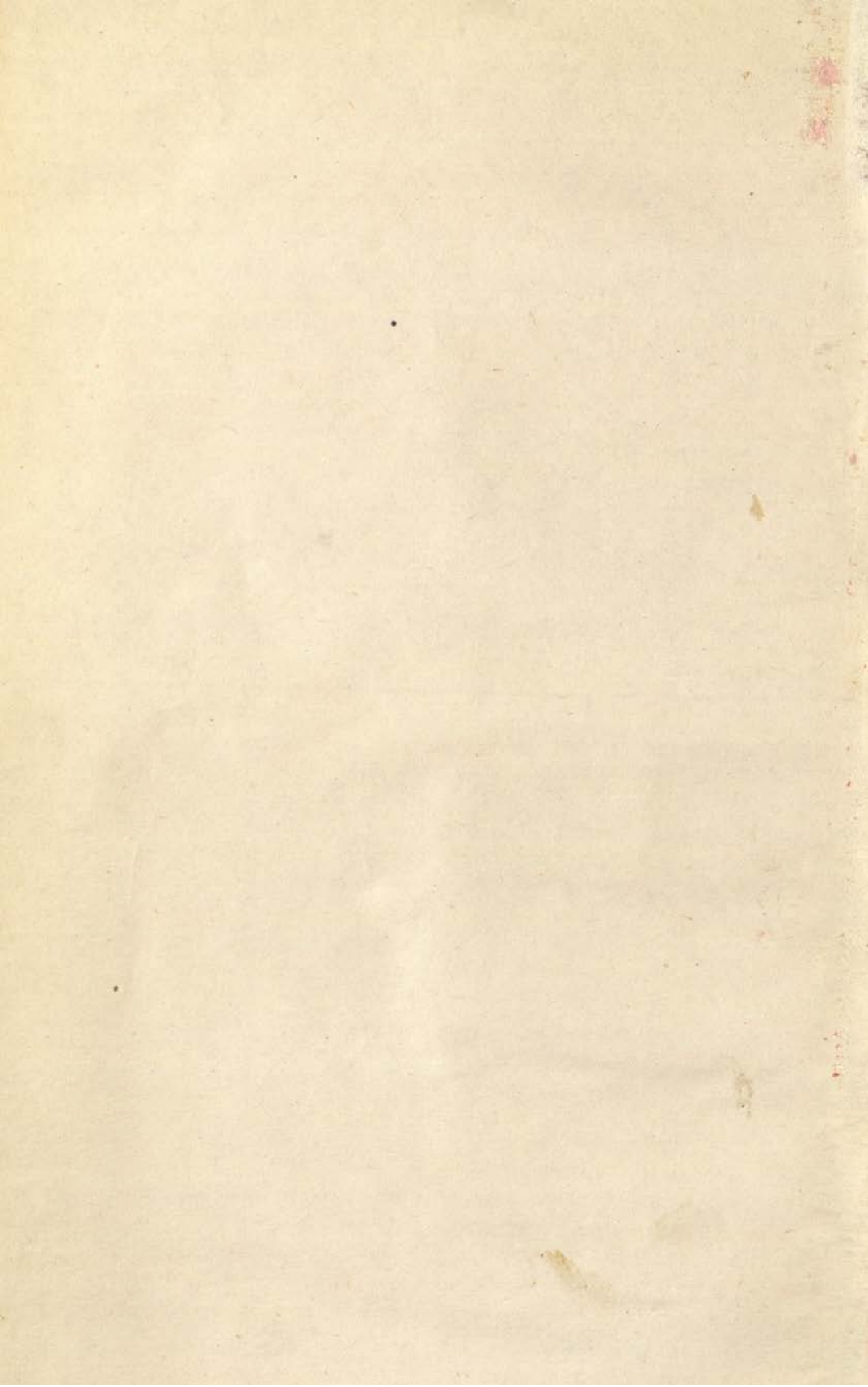


S'alabhanjika

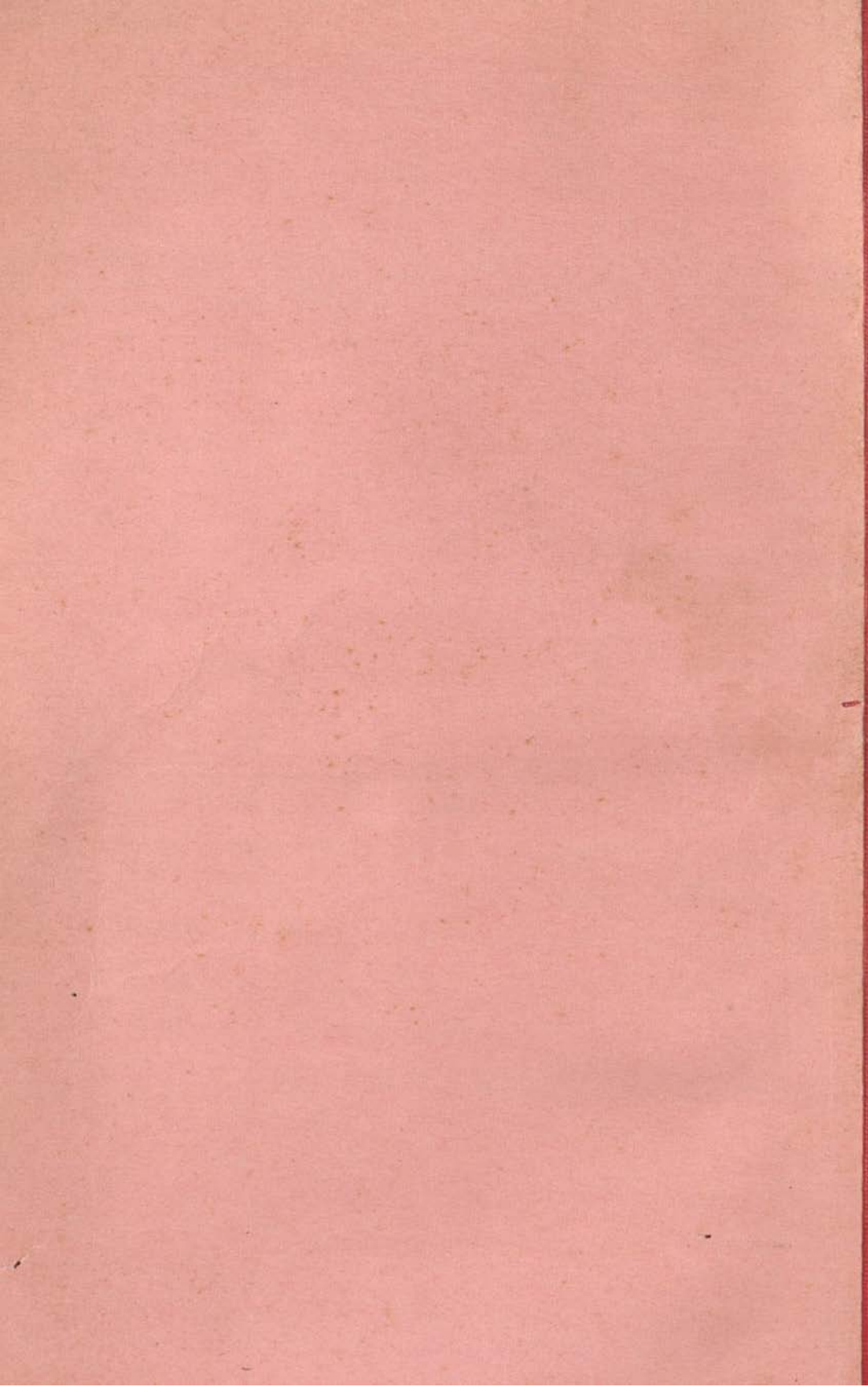




Mother Goddess. 1st Cen. B. C.







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